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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Formigs.-General Grant arrived in the city of Mexico on Saturday evening, and received a great public welcome; the city was illuminated. The Academy of Forest Culture in Moscow has been burned down; some students have been arrested \_\_\_\_ A British ironelad has been ordered to Salonica in consequence of the capture of Colonel Synge by brigands.

DOMESTIC .-- An official visit was paid to the lected for the Democratic National Convention. ==== Hayward's stables, at Newport, R. L., bave been barned; John Shay perished in the Higher wages are to be paid at five Maryland mines. === Grant Mitchell, the Poughkeepsie lawyer, has been rearrested for having tion of ability to command the solid vote

counterfeit gold coin with him. CITY AND SUBULBAN.-Robert Collyer, Dr. O. methods proper to be employed to se-H. Tiffany, Dr. Justin D. Fulton and others cure a nomination. All candid men will addresses on Washington vesterday. A man was arrested in Paterson charged with murdering Mrs. Hink, ==== Thomas Barker is in jail accused of shooting his brother. == Mr. Beecher preached on nature and man. === Dr. Storrs's morning subject was character as the chief end of life. == A woman's death in a Third-

ave, garret was shown to bave been due to want. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNG local observations indiente warmer and partly cloudy weather, with chances of light snow, followed by clear or fair weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 45°; lowest, 31°; average, 37%,

The Utica Convention is not going to be a one-sided affair. Thus much is certain from the forceast of its composition which we print in another column. A powerful minority is not a bad thing to have in a State Conven-

The Cincinnati Southern Railway will be opened to-day for freight business through to its terminus at Chattanooga, and the people of Cincinnati will soon learn whether their white elephant, as they are in the habit of calling the road, is likely to repay them for the money they have spent upon it.

Friends of public education will look with interest upon the efforts begun in Cleveland ample of Pennsylvania, insist that all the to enforce the attendance at the schools of children of school age now employed in manufacturing establishments. The Ohio law virtually provides for compulsory education, but this provision has been heretofore little better than a dead letter.

General Grant reached the City of Mexico Saturday, and was received with military honors. Among the older officers of the force which escorted him to his lodgings there may have been men who fought against him at Cherubusco and Molino del Rey, unless, indeed, all such veterans have been killed off in the numerous revolutions the country has gone through since General Scott conquered it. It is pleasant to notice with what hearty euthusiasm Mexicans are everywhere welcoming the ex-President.

There is no surer indication that the present tide of business prosperity has come to stay a long time than the rise in real estate here in New-York. This kind of property is not subject to sudden fluctuations, and cannot be forced up by a mere temporary or fictitious activity in trade. The increase in the rentals of stores and offices down town, reported in another column, and the brisk market for building-lots and dwellings up-town, show plainly that the business of the metropolis is in a healthy condition. Among the purchasers of houses are said to be a number of capitalists from California, who have concluded to transfer themselves and their possessions to a place where the Kearneys and Kallochs of the Pacific Coast cannot apply their Communistic experiments.

Details of the great Southern railway comnation are given elsewhere in a letter from a TRIBUNE correspondent in Louisville. It appears that the arrangement is more important stifle and pervert the voice of any Congrestian was at first reported, giving to the Louis-sional district. We are entering upon a Presi-

ville and Nashville Company and its Georgia ally absolute control of every road terminating at a South Atlantic port, and, besides, possession of roads striking the Gulf coast at Pensacola, Mobile and New-Orleans. It is plain that if this gigantic combination is strong enough to hold together it will obtain a large share of the business of hauling Western gram to the seaboard, and will almost monopolize inland cotton transportation east of the Mississippi. Whether the power it will wield over the commerce of the South will be beneficial or injurious to that section will depend on the wisdom with which it is exercised.

It is hard to force or conx trade out of established channels. If Washington Market is to continue in existence in spite of the fact that a large majority of its customers live miles away up-town, it will not be the fault of the owners of the new market-house at the North River end of Thirty-fourth-st. They cannot apply the forcing process, but they have done their best to coax the marketpeople to leave their old haunt by providing for their accommodation the finest market structure in the country. The old Washington Market, with its appurtenances of street booths and huckster's wagons, is a good deal of a nuisance. and if it were a cleanly, creditable institution it would be out of place in the wholesale trade and shipping district of the city; but we doubt whether any influence less potent than the strong arm of the law will abolish it.

Long ago the pit was abolished in American theatres. It lingers on the Continent of Europe in a much abbreviated form in the shape of an uncomfortable pen without seats under the first gallery, called in Germany the Stchparterre. In England it was driven from one defence to another until there was not much left of it, save at the venerable Haymarket Theatre, where it flourished, though shorn of half its pristine glory, until the house fell into new hands lately, when it was reformed out of existence. A letter from our London correspondent tells of the rumpus the old habitués of the Haymarket pit made when on the opening night they found themselves obliged to climb to the galleries and look down upon the aristocratic stalls and boxes which had taken the places of the wooden benches from which they used to see the play at the moderate price of half a crown a head.

The Russian reign of terror shows no change for the better. Suspicion is general, and the Government seems to place all its trust in courts-martial and jails. This was seen on Saturday when at the burning of the Moscow Academy of Forest Culture several students were arrested, apparently as a matter of course. While Russia is thus cramming her juils, she acts unreasonably in expecting that other nations will establish fugitive conspirator laws for her benefit. Would-be regicides. such as Hartmann is alleged to be, are justly abhorred, but no people can prudently surrender any such persons on the mere word of over-zealous Russian officials, especially as there is attle likelihood that they will receive a fair trial. The French Radical Republicans, who oppose the surrender of Hartmann, have therefore good reason for their earnestness and energy in his behalf.

THE UTICA CONVENTION.

We take it for granted that the paramount purpose of all the members of the Convention to secure such action as will in their judgment promote the success of Republican principles by aiding in the nomination of a candidate at Chicago who will be cordially supported by the entire party, and who will therefore enter the campaign with the best possible chance of election. There are, of course, differences of opinion as to who the nominee should be, but there should be none as to the qualificaof the Republican party, or as to the admit that one of those methods is not the one employed in Pennsylvania of packing a State Convention with delegates appointed by county committees and having no claim to represent the wishes of the people. That method has not been repeated in this State. The gathering at Utica will be of a representative character. If the delegates from any district do not reflect the views of the majority of the Republicans of that district it will be because the majority did not take the trouble to make their wishes felt in accordance with the forms necessary to maintain party organization. We have, therefore, the first condition for fair and wise action-a Convention fairly constituted. It only needs, besides, moderation, good temper and respect for the rights of the minority and the principle of district representation in the doings of the Convention to secure for the voice of New-York the weight and respect in the choice of the Chicago nominee to which it is entitled. We speak of the principle of district repre-

sentation because there seems to be an apprehension in some quarters that the majority of the Convention, which will undoubtedly be composed of the friends of ex-President Grant, may disregard it, and, imitating the bad exdelegates from New-York shall favor their candidate. They will have the power to do this-a majority can do almost anything-but they will not have the right under the call for the Chicago Convention. That call says: Republicans and all who will cooperate with them in support of the nominces of the party, " are invited to choose two delegates from "each Congressional District, four at large "from each State, two from each Territory "and two from the District of Columbia, "to represent them in such Convention." It cannot be claimed that the invitation to Republicans to choose two delegates from each Congressional district authorizes the districts of New-York City and Brooklyn, through their representatives at Utica, to select the delegates for Chautauqua or St. Lawrence. The duty of the Convention is plain. It is to choose the four delegates-at-large and to provide by its rules the method by which the representatives of the several Congressional districts can assemble separately and select delegates to carry out the wishes of their constituents. To refuse this right of choice to the districts because some of them may choose delegates who favor other candidates than the one favored by the majority of the Convention, or to set aside the verdict of the districts when once expressed, would be to violate the foundation principle upon which a National Convention is constituted. namely, the honest representation of the wishes and preferences of the party.

It will be no excuse to plead that the right of district representation was disregarded in Pennsylvania. One wrong does not justify another. The errors committed at Harrisburg need not be repeated at Utica. Apart from the question of political right involved, it would be a grave mistake to

dential contest which will be, in all probability, a very close one, and the result of which may be decided by the vote of the State of New-York. The Utica Convention cannot afford to take a course that would produce dissatisfaction and a sense of unfair treatment among the Republicans of any portion of the State. The utmost harmony and good feeling in the party may be needed to insure New-York to the Chicago nomines. The way to secure such harmony and good feeling is plainly not to thrust delegates into the Chicago Convention to misrepresent the expressed wishes of the people in the districts from which they are accredited. The Chicago candidate must not be put into the field handi-capped with the charge that he is not the free choice of the Republicans of the country; Locking, therefore, to the success of the Republican party in November as of infinitely greater consequence than the triumph of any faction at Utica or of any candidate at Chicago, we beg the State Convention to observe with scrupulous care the principle of popular representation. One thing further. There is no occasion for personal attacks upon any aspirant for the Presidency, or upon any Republican leaders or elements here in New-York. May we not hope in . this Presidential year, when harmony is of such vital importance, that the Convention will present a notable example of courtesy, good nature and good sense ?

WASHINGTON'S BINTHDAY.

One hundred and forty-eight years ago a man was born who earned the name of Father of his Country by his extraordinary public services, and whose grand example is to this day deserving of constant study. It was in the power of George Washington, beloved and revered as he was, and intrenched in the confidence of people of all parties, to command reëlection to the Presidency as long as he lived. There was such a general sense of the need of his services, and the foreign affairs of the young Republic were in such a threatening condition, that Washington was called to the organization and command of the Army within two years after he had retired from the Presidency. If there was ever a time in the history of the country when it might have been thought that it was absolutely necessary to the welfare of the Nation that one man should be retained in charge of affairs, that time was in 1796, and the man was the one who had twice been elected to the Presidency unanimously. But it did not seem to Washington that the Republic would gain in dignity, in the confidence of its citizens, or in permanent adaptation to their needs, if it should be made to appear that any one man was necessary to the life of the Republic. On the contrary, it seemed to him that the country had better run much risk by the selection of a new and untried Executive, than to make public confession that the stability or usefulness of self-government in this land depended upon the virtue or wisdom of any one person. In this spirit Washington refused to be a candidate for election to a third term, and thus set an example which has been disregarded to this day by not one of his successors, and which has been respected by the people as part of the unwritten law of the Republic.

Has the character of the people so changed that the third election of one man has now become necessary to the maintenance of self-government ? Is it so, which meets at Utica on Wednesday will be that the Republic can no longer hope to stand surely and safely unless one citizen continues to live and can be persuaded to wield Executive power? Probably no one will seriously claim that things have reached that pass. But if there is no commanding necessity for departure from the rule which Washington established by his example, and which has been observed from that day to this, is it well to east that-reproach upon self-government which a disregard of that rule would now invoive? If at the outset, when example had not been set, law. there was good reason for refusing to make the Republic seem to depend upon the life, the virtue, or the wisdom of one who was indisputably " first in war, first in peace, and first in the "hearts of his countrymen," must there not be far greater reason now for adhering to the

It cannot now be said, as it was said in 1796, that the foreign relations of the Republic make it necessary to hold in the Executive office a victorious commander of the armies. It cannot now be said, as it was said with some truth in 1796, that one man only possesses in such degree the confidence of the whole people that partisan strife can be averted by proposing his name. It cannot be said, indeed, that there is but one man, representing those who have suppressed the rebellion and upheld the Union, who can be elected, Neither can it be any longer said that there is such an overwhelming popular preference for the third-term candidate as to render his selection expedient. Assuredly that popular preference existed in Pennsylvania, if anywhere.

While we pay respect to the memory of Washington by observing as a National holiday the anniversary of his birth, it is not well to forget his patriotic example, or the strong public reasons which he gave for the course

MR. STOUGHTON'S BRIEF. conducted in The North American Review this of the American market. The manufacturers the "reasons against it," and by ex-Minister Stoughton, who may be said to hold a brief for the plaintiff. We have already printed some of the most interesting and pointed passages of Mr. Stoughton's paper. The reader will no doubt have remarked that they relate more to the abstract question of the propriety of electing anybody for a third term than to the qualifications of General Grant. Mr. Stoughton has no fear of the consequences of admitting the indefinite reëligibility of a President, especially when he has once descended to his place as a private citizen and surrendered the control of the patronage. He does not even believe in had been known in this country for thirty the current theory of Civil Service Reform, that | years. In consequence of this fact and of the there should be "no removals except for he blames the present Administration for neglecting to distribute the offices for the good of the party; and he asserts that if any member of the Government is exerting his influence, through subordinates or otherwise, to prevent the renomination of General Grant, that is duty had been amply vindicated. But Con-"the very mischief feared and denounced by " Jefferson and others," and affords an argument in favor of the selection of Grant as the candidate of the people. This part of his argument, being a reply to the objections of Mr. Black, is developed at some length. When paration of the drug, thus putting the Amerihe comes to the consideration of reasons for

publican candidate, it will probably be thought that he is rather too brief. Mr. Stoughton thinks that we need a Presi-

dent who will "enforce practical obedience to "constitutional provisions designed to secure "the fruits of the war"; who will satisfy the South that he is "resolved upon doing so in "a kind and just spirit toward them"; and a pound in 1866 to 8 shillings in 1879. who will dispose of sectional differences with In its advocacy of a reduction of the a firm and steady hand. Perhaps he wishes us price of quinine last Spring, The Tribune also to infer, from his remarks on Civil Service Reform-though this is not so clear-that | turers should be stricken down by the legislahe is in favor of a President who will know how to use his patronage for the good of the party. A curious pendant to his reasoning is found in one of the replies from Pennsylvania committeemen which we printed yesterday. Mr. John Shanes writes from the village of Dent: "First choice, Grant; second choice, Grant; I want the South to 'tremble when I say hurrah for Grant." The supporters of the ex-President appear to be about equally divided in their sentiments toward the South. Half of them believe that the South will be afraid to deprive colored men of their rights if Grant becomes the candidate, and the other half believe that the South will welcome Grant as a just and kindly ruler, with an unimpeachable claim upon their allegiance. Mr. Stoughton has allowed himself to be too much impressed with the finale of "The Pirates of Penzance," and that when he exclaims to the best boys" and the bulldozers, "We charge 'you yield in the name of General Grant," those troublesome persons will not drop their guns, and sing,

" We yield at once, with bended knee, Because with all our faults we love Ulysses G."; nor will they turn out to be all noble men who have (temporarily) gone wrong, but are now ready to reform and marry into the

family It is of great importance to the Republican chances of carrying any of the Southern States, either with or without General Grant. Whatever votes may be cast in that section, it is absolutely certain that the Solid South will be counted for the Democratic candidate. People talk sometimes as if the policy of President Haves were the cause of the total suppression of Republicanism at the South, and as if the mere pomination of General Grant would raise it up again. We must not forget that it was during the administration of General Grant that the Republican party in the South went to pieces. He carried seven Southern States in 1872, with fifty-three electoral votes; and before be went out of office the shotgan Democracy had virtually taken possession of every one of them. It was under the administration of General Grant that the enormous Democratic outrages were committed in the campaign of 1876, which consolidated the rebel South, disfranchised the freedmen, nullified the Constitutional Amendments, and came within an ace of securing the Presidency and reducing the country to bankruptey. When he took the Presidency, the Republicans had a majority of more than four-fifths in the Senate and nearly two-thirds in the House. When he left it the Democrats had nearly two-thirds of the House. and States enough to give them certain control of the Senate within a short time.

We do not wish to imply that General Grant's administration was the cause of the Republican collapse at the South. But we must look at the facts as they are. If he could not prevent these misfortunes when he was in office, it is illogical to assume that his mere nomination will repair them.

THE MANUFACTURE OF OUININE. The action of Congress last Spring with reference to the duty on quinine has not accomplished the object for which it was intended. The purpose was to cheapen the price of quinine to American consumers. The special power of this invaluable and wholly unequalled on this article seems like a wilful tampering with human life. In Europe they have been so alive to the special value of quinine that not only have all taxes been taken off the materials entering into its production, but the Governments, those of England and the Netherlands, have themselves great plantations of the cinchona tree in their East Indian possessions in order to increase the supply of bark. The importance of abundant quinine and a low orice is understood the world over.

Of late years the price of quinine has been steadily rising. In this country, in 1877, it eached \$4 25 an ounce, and in the early part of 1879 it was still \$3 60 an ounce. Repreentations were made to Congress about this matter last Spring, and it was generally desired that the whole subject should be taken up and considered, and that something should be done to give relief to the purchasers of this drug. Congress was busy with the exciting politics of the time, and without stopping to examine all the details of this question, it repealed the 20 per cent duty on quinine, in the expectation that that would accomplish all that was desired. Some consequences have followed this action which it will do no harm at this time to look at and consider.

In the first place, the price did not fall in the United States as speedily as was anticipated. On the contrary, the first effect of the repeal of the American duty was to raise the The discussion of the Third Term question is price of quinine in Europe about to the level month by the Hon. J. S. Black, who states of that part of the world shipped large quantities of their product to America at once, in order to obtain therefor the high prices prevailing here. Yellow fever had broken out in the South, and it was the general expectation that there would be a large demand during the year and that prices would rule high. While this belief was prevalent the market remained steady; but it happened that it was not well founded. The Autumn was a remarkably healthy one in America, and neither the West nor the South bought quinine as largely as it was accustomed to. The demand was, in fact, smaller than heavy importations, the market did finally "cause"; he approves of the spoils system; break down and the price fell off 90 cents an ounce, that is to say, from \$3 50 to \$2 60.

This decline was a great advantage to the American public for the time being, and while the low prices ruled it was thought that the wisdom of Congress in repealing the gress had acted so bastily as not to take into account one or two important matters. While taking off the duty on the manufactured product, it had left all the duties and taxes on the expensive raw materials used in the precan manufacturers at a positive disadvantage preferring General Grant to some other Re- with all the rest of the world. They were then the only quinine makers in the world who had to pay taxes and duties on their raw materials, while unprotected on their product.

the fact that cinchona bark of good grade had grown dear of late years, having risen in value in London from 2 shillings 4 pence did not desire that the American manufaction of Congress on this subject; yet so hasty was that legislation that the result referred to appears now actually to be taking place. With taxed raw materials, and no protection on the product, the American makers are severely oppressed, and they have been obliged to diminish production and dismiss a part of

their working force. This result has led to another of a striking nature. The market has been left in the hands of speculators and foreign dealers in quinine; and the price has now been put up by them nearly to the highest point of a year ago. The drug now sells for from \$3 20 to \$3 35 per ounce in the open market, and large lots of it are held at \$3 50 with some sales at those prices. This is as bad as it was last Winter, and is in the open market, where belongs to this second class. We fear that he | there is and can be no combination to affect the price. This is not at all the state of affairs which THE TRIBUNE labored last Spring to bring about.

It is evident that Congress would do well to reconsider the facts about this matter and study what can be done. The American makers desire to have a hearing, which they did not have a year ago, and Congress should of course give them an opportunity to present their case. They have prepared a memorial to Coegress on this subject (which is printed on another page of this paper), containing many interesting suggestions; and whether the particular thing they ask for is conceded or not, it is party to make no fallacious calculation of the plain that their story should be heard, and that something should be done, if possible, for their relief.

THE HOLIDAY. The anniversary of the birth of Washington, fallng this year upon Sunday, will be kept as a legal holiday to-day. The man continues to be greatly honored. Whether we find in him some virtue which the public characters of our own time do not pos sess, or whether we reverence his name as a matter of traditional habit, the memory of Washington is still greatly bonored. His fame stands the test of time. Eighty-one years have passed since he died, vet he is still as clearly remembered and as affeccionately regarded as ever. Perhaps there never was a great man about whom

more nonscuse has been written, in prose and verse.

There is a book, which collectors are fond of picking up-"The Lafe of George Washington, with Curious Anecdotes, Equally Honorable to bimself and Exemplary to his Young Countrymen. By M. L. Weems," It is, perhaps, the absurdest production ever given to the press. It has a quatrain upon the title page, of which we may give the concluding "Lisp! lisp! his name, ye children yet unborn! And with like deeds your own great name adorn." It was in this way that he was writen of half a century ago - those who write poor old Weems, of falling into bombast and hyperbole. Here is a musty old pamphlet-an oration by one Daniel K. Whittaker, delivered in 1823; in Massachusetts town. It is the drollest folly, but valuable as showing how even then the orators lost his Country. He is declared to have been "the greatest man who ever lived on earth, save Jesu Christ," and the enthusiastic speaker bursts into exhortation as follows: "Are not the lofty heavens, the solid earth, and the broad ocean sufficient to command our attention, when they echo and reecho and echo again: 'Revere! revere! revere! the memory of Washington! of Washington!! of Washington !!! Thank God! thank God! the Saviour of Washington and of all of us, they are-they are We are tempted to give another extract enough!" from the poor, musty, yellow little pamphlet. Washington is spoken of as " the hero, the philosopher, the patriot, the statesman, the sage-the man who carried himself to a place in the skies by his sanctity, bravery and talents; whose picture hangs drug over the malarial and other fevers which | from the ceiling of our halfs; whose oust meets us in prevail in this country, especially in the States | the great buildings which curiosity leads us to visit; of the West and South, a power which it shares | whose life is praised by orators; whose exploits are with no other chemical known to science, ren- chanted by poets; whose form is imitated by at the outset, when custom had not crystallized with no other chemical known to science, renand on mornments of lasper." This is all dreadful bombast. No school-boy would venture to spont such flery and feelish stuff new; and get there must have been a real reverence at the root of

> The men who have spoken the most enthusiastically of Washington, it must be remembered, were his contemporaries, who had been with him in the balls of legislation, upon the field of battle, and in the familiar intercourse of society. Their report of him is unanimous in its reverence. Hardly anybody speaks of him with familiarity. His very slanderers slandered him with provisos and reserva tions. His military family level him, but it was as espectful sons love a dignified father. One or two witticisms which are attributed to him are told with bated breath, as if there were something black phenious in their repetition. Evidently the feeling with which Washington is now regarded has in it omething of tradition. His apotheosis came to him living.

The point of Washington's character which seems to have been absolutely and unanimously agreed upon is that of his complete and entire integrity. Men have ventured to say that he was not a great oldier; other men have doubted his statesmanship; but we have never seen or heard of any doubt of his private or public integrity. There are, indeed, scandals about him which are chiefly remarkable for the perfect contempt with which they are treated by mankind. It is not thought worth while to waste a moment in the inquiry whether they are true or false. It is the perfection of personal character to be thus elevated above gossip and whisper ings and small detractions. Doubtless men exercise constantly an imperceptible influence over the conclusions and conduct of mankind, This, however, is general. We wish that we could feel that the example, of which so much has been and will be said, were more constantly in the view of those to whom our public affairs are committed.

The effort to discredit the Resumption record of Secretary Sherman has about as much effect upon the public mind as a pop-gan would have upon the Chinese Wall.

It was absurd for Senator Cameron to ask a ate controlled by men who tried to break up the Union to adjourn over the birthday of the Father A few more snubs from Speaker Randall will

oring Mr. Weaver into the pitiable condition Mr.

Toots was when he said of himself : "I can't get through my meals, I have no pleasure in my tailor, I often cry when I am alone The hesitation of the Democrats at consummating the Minnesota outrage will not place them in any better light before the country. The party has been injured all it can be by its evident willingness

to grab at Mr. Washburn's seat, and it will add

nothing to its burden of shame by carrying out the prearranged programme. In brief, it has the name, and it might as well have the game. The Legislature of Maryland is the latest on polled as to its Presidential choice. Of the 23 Republican members 13 favor Blaine, 5 Grant, 3 any one except Grant, 1 Sherman, and the remaining man has no choice. Among the Democrats Bayard has a long lead. Out of 74 who expressed a preference, 53 favored bim. Tilden had 10 votes, Sav.

mour 6. Hancock 4, and Thurman 1. The result shows that Montgomery Blair's persistent shricking as not convinced his neighbors that fraud is the nas not convinced be sest hold of the Der Unless Mr. Washburne concludes to clear up the mystery himself there will soon be as much uncer-

This was clearly unfair, especially in view of as there is about Goneral Grant's. And speaking of Grant's well-known reticence this story, which was told some years ago, is just now apropos. It was during the time of reconstruction, when the course of President Johnson was agitating Congress and the country. Many efforts were made to learn whether the General of the Army sided with the Executive or not, but no one had been able to get a word from him committing himself. At last one member of Congress could endure the suspense no longer, and he determined to get a decisive answer from Grant. He obtained an interview, and at once began an earnest discussion of Mr. Johnson's policy. After each vigorous denunciation of the aforementioned policy he looked and listened for some sign of approval or dissent from the General, but none came. The M. C. was getting desperate and, summoning all his cornage, he asked: "General Grant are you in favor of President Johnson's policy?" Taking one or two quiet whiffs at his cigar and without moving a muscle of his face, Grant replied: "Mr. Blank, have you seen Major Brown's puns?" It is safe to say that that member of Congress shares the uncertainty of the rest of the country as to General Grant's opinion of a third term. from Grant. He obtained an interview, and at once

Springer's timid course on the Election Committee is imperilling the prospects of his party. What the Democracy want in that position is a man of nerve. Springer should at once give way Garcelon.

The Democratic papers are as chock full of advice to the Republicans as Captain Cuttle was of science. Their disinterested efforts would be reciprocated were there any topics of interest in the Democratic situation to discuss.

The present week will prove an interesting one for those who are watching the developments in the preliminary canvass for the Presidency. The New-York State Convention will meet at Utica to appoint seventy delegates to the Chicago Convention, and its action will be of the highest importance. Conventions will also meet in the various Congressional Districts of Indiana, and choose delegates to the same Convention. In Illinois the Republican State Central Committee will meet and name the time and place for holding the State Convention, and its decision will foreshadow in a measure the preference of that State. The political outcome in these three States during the next few days cannot but have an important bearing upon the Chicago Convention in June.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. John W. Mackay is solemuly reported to have engaged the exclusive services of one of the most celebrated Parisian dressmakers, so that there might be no duplicates of her gowns.

The once celebrated Josephine Schulze Kilischtgy, who created the principal parts in Spontini's operas, and was for nearly twenty years the prima donna of the Berin opera, has just died at the age of ninety.

Mr. Robert Collyer, during the service which he conducted at All Souls' Church in Washington last week, prayed for "those whom we have put in authority over us," and-strangely enough-for their

Mile, Alwina Valleria, the singer, is a native of Baltimore, her real name being Lohman. She hved in New-York from her third to her thirteenth year, then went to England, where she studied for the

Prince Bismarck's first visit upon his recent arrival at Berlin was paid to his little grandson. The infant is reported in so precarious a state of health that his life is well nigh despaired of. He was christened in extreme haste a few days ago in order that he might not die unbaptized. Mrs. Don Cameron appeared at Secretary Sher-

nap's reception last Monday evening; it was the him now are equally in danger, with first time she has been seen in society since the death of her father. She were a plain, heavy white silk, with ornaments of onyx and diamonds and bunches of violets at throat and waist. Mess Kate Foote, of Hartford, the author of the

recently published prophetic American story in The their heads when they declaimed of the Father of Atlantic, and the sister-in-law of General Hawley, is dmiringly mentioned by a Washington correspon man of exceeding brightness and good President Eliot, of Harvard, wrote the inscriptions

for the memorial tablets of the monuments which have just been set up at Groton to mark the spots whereon the Longleys were killed and the first meeting-house of the place burned by the Indians, and also the site of Colonel William Prescott's birth-

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, it is said by a correspondent of The Boston Transcript, " spends his money very freely at Newport, but he never throws any away. He is exceedingly generous, and many a poor person tells grateful tales of his goodness. He commissioned a certain real estate agent to find him a pasture for his cow. The man did so, but when Mr. Bennett learned that he had paid \$50 for the use of the field, and charged him \$250, he indignantly withdrew his patronage. It was just at the time he was ready to buy and he went to a young agent, and said, the Brooks house and you can have the was \$2,500.

THE LIEDERKRANZ CONCERT.

The second concert of the German Luederkranz took place at the Hall of the society last evening. The programme comprised the "Ruy Blas" overture" of Mendelssohn, the "Fantaisie Characteristique" of Servais, played by Mr. Adolph Fischer, the violoncellist, and a new cantata by Heinrich Hoffmann, "Aschenbrödel " (" Cinderella"). Everything about the concert went well. The orchestra, conducted by Herr A. Paur, played the "Ruy Blas" excellently, and Mr. Fischer's solo was capital. The chief feature of the performance was Hoffmann's cantata. It resembles closely the "Die Schöne Melusine," by the same composer, which was brought out by the Liederkranz Society last year. but it bears much stronger impress of Wagner's influence than did the former work, and all through it one has reminiscences of "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," and "Tristan und Isolde." It is. however, perfectly characteristic, and bears unmistakable evidence of being the work of the composer of "Die Schöne Melusine" and of the "Fithjof" symphony. Parts of the scoring of the cantata are symphony. Parts of the scoring of the cantata are curiously like that of the symphony, and there is one passage which seems to have been taken almost bodily from the Scherzo, "Elves of Light and Frost Giants." The work is very melodious, but in this, as in the other cantata, Hoffmann has done his best work in the choruses, and has made the solos of minor importance. Most of the choruses he has made snave and graceful, and wonderfully delicate. Some of them, too, are very strong. The solo parts were excellently done by Mmes. Hendricks and Unger, and by Mr. Adolph Sohst.

GENERAL NOTES.

If the Rev. Mr. Cowley should wish to demonstrate the superiority of a light diet by refusing to eat anything curing his prison leisure, the public would be forced to admire the unselfishness of his principles and to await the result with more than a scientific interest.

The nineteen-years-old young lady who mysteriously disappeared from her St. Louis home, where she was living in case and comfort, has been found after a fortnight's search working out as a seamstress. She proved herself an amiable and useful m ber of the family she had found shelter with, formed an attachment for her mistress, and, refused to return to her relatives, who resigned her to her whim.

The juvenile tramp seems to be on the increase. Four boys between the ages of nine and fourteen have been taken into custody at Rock Island and sent home. Three of them belonged in Chicago, whence they act out to see the world three months ago. Their literary stimulant had been "Ivanhoe" and the "Tale of Two Cities," as well as " Buffalo Bill's Lost Trail." A similar party of four Canadian urchins, the eldest thirteen, has invaded Detroit. The spokesman eldest thirteen, has invaded better the police authorities: "Me and my pais hall from Torouto, and we are first-class boot-blacks. All of us have stepmother, who created us so we decided to come West and make our living on our own book, and you bet we can do it, too!"

A Mayne Reid story comes from the New-Hampshire woods. Three farmers were a considerable distance from home sathering spruce gum. They en-countered a bear, and though armed only with axes, were rash enough to assume the offensive. Bruin took to a tree and they went home for their guns. The next day they were on the trail again, their dog having scented Brun's lodging place. The bear when over-taken climbed another tree, but after being wounded hastly descended and turned on his now frightens sailants, who ran for their lives. The one Brain sin out for his revence ran until escape was imposs then turned and fired, the bear failing dead aims his feet.

The "James Boys," outlaws, may prove finally to be as mythical as the "Snark " or the tainty about his wishes in regard to the Presidency pent. It is even doubted if they took part in the bold